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(54) CATALYST FOR PURIFICATION OF EXHAUST GAS

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To obtain a catalyst maintaining its activity without destroying the perovskite type crystal structure even at a high temp. above a specified temp. by disposing a specified 1st layer on a carrier substrate and a 2nd layer contg. a specified multipole oxide on the 1st layer and carrying a noble metal in the 1st or 2nd layer. CONSTITUTION: A 1st layer 4 contg. at least alumina and further contg. ZrO2 added or carried in the surface layer is disposed on a carrier substrate 2, a 2nd layer 6 contg. a multiple oxide having a perovskite type structure represented by the formula Ln1xAxMO3 (where Ln is one or more kinds of rare earth metals other than Ce, A is Ce or one or more kinds of alkaline earth metals, M is one or more kinds of transition metals and 0<x<1) is disposed on the 1st layer 4 and a noble metal such as Pd 8 is carried in at least one of the 1st and 2nd layers 4, 6 to obtain the objective catalyst. By this structure, the noble metal is hardly sintered even at a high hemp. above 800° C in an amosphere in which exhaust gas varies and high purification activity can be maintained.



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CLAIMS <u>DETAILED DESCRIPTION TECHNICAL FIELD</u> <u>PRIOR ART</u> <u>EFFECT OF THE INVENTION</u> <u>TECHNICAL PROBLEM MEANS</u> <u>EXAMPLE DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS DRAWINGS</u>

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CLAIMS

[Claim 1] The 1st layer which was prepared on the support base material and supported ZrO2 on addition or a surface including the alumina at least, It is prepared on said 1st layer and is general formula Ln1-xAxMO3 (Ce or alkaline earth metal, and M of the rare earth metal excluding [Ln] Ce and A are transition metals). All are equipped with one sort or two sorts or more, and the 2nd layer containing the multiple oxide of perovskite type structure in which it is shown by 0< x<1, and it is said catalyst for exhaust gas purification of the 1st layer and the 2nd layer with which noble metals are supported by either at least.

[Claim 2] The catalyst for exhaust gas purification according to claim 1 with which the heat-resistant oxide with which at least Ce and Zr, or the part that contains rare earth metals other than Ce further serves as a multiple oxide or the solid solution at least at said one side of the 1st layer and the 2nd layer coexists.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[Industrial Application] Even if it uses this invention at an elevated temperature from 800 degrees C, it relates to the three way component catalyst for exhaust gas purification excellent in the purification capacity of a carbon monoxide (CO), a hydrocarbon (HC), and nitrogen oxide (NOx).

[Description of the Prior Art] Utilization is expected as a cheap three way component catalyst for exhaust gas purification with which the multiple oxide which has the perovskite type structure which consists of a rare earth metal, an alkaline earth metal, and transition metals purifies CO, HC, and NOx (refer to JP,59-87046,A and JP,60-82138,A). However, the perovskite mold multiple oxide catalyst aims at using it below 800 degrees C, and when it is necessary to need high catalytic activity and and it also needs to satisfy the endurance in an elevated temperature in a pyrosphere 900 degrees C or more like the catalyst for automobile exhaust, it cannot be said as sufficient catalyst. That is, it will sinter, if a perovskite mold multiple oxide is used at an elevated temperature 900 degrees C or

more, and an effective-surface product decreases, and catalytic activity falls remarkably. [0003] Moreover, although CO and the purification capacity of HC are excellent, the perovskite mold multiple oxide is a little inferior in the purification capacity of NOx, and they are not enough to present practical use as a three way component catalyst for automobile exhaust. Then, in order to improve NOx purification capacity, it is known that what is necessary is just to make noble metals live together in a perovskite mold multiple oxide. On the other hand, the alumina (aluminum oxide; aluminum 203) is known as an outstanding wash coat ingredient which can maintain a high specific surface area also in an elevated temperature 900 degrees C or more, and is widely used by the precious metal catalyst. Then, in order to consider as the three way component catalyst which can be used for a long time by high temperature which calls a perovskite mold multiple oxide catalyst 900 degrees C or more, it is made to coexist with an alumina and it is possible to add noble metals.

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] When a perovskite mold multiple oxide was made to coexist with an alumina and it was used at the about 800-degree C elevated temperature in motor exhaust and atmospheric air, it became clear that La under presentation of a perovskite structure reacted with an alumina, and generated LaAlO3. This LaAlO3 does not have catalytic activity, but when this generates, the problem by which the perovskite mold crystal structure which was excellent in the catalysis is destroyed produces it. Then, this invention uses a perovskite mold multiple oxide as a catalyst component, and while enabling it to maintain a high specific surface area also at an elevated temperature by making it coexist with an alumina, it aims at offering the catalyst suppress [catalyst] generation of LaAlO3 and it was made to maintain a catalysis.

[Means for Solving the Problem] The 1st layer which the catalyst for exhaust gas purification of this invention was established on the [0005] support base material, and supported ZrO2 on addition or a surface including the alumina at least, it is prepared on the 1st layer and is general formula Ln1-xAxMO3 (Ce or alkaline earth metal, and M of the rare earth metal excluding [Ln] Ce and A are transition metals). the 2nd layer in which all contain the multiple oxide of perovskite type structure in which it is shown by one sort or two sorts or more, and 0< x<1 — having — the 1st layer and the 2nd layer — noble metals are supported by either at least. In the desirable mode, Ce and Zr, or the heat-resistant oxide that contains rare earth metals other than Ce further and with which at least the part serves as a multiple oxide or the solid solution lives together at least in one side of the 1st layer and the 2nd layer. [0006] What is necessary is just to use an alumina and a heat-resistant oxide in the condition (a configuration, grain size, purity, specific surface area) same with generally being used as support of a catalyst component. For example, more than 20m2/g of specific surface area is desirable in order to hold a catalyst component in the high distribution condition. Although especially the ratio of Ce in a heat-resistant oxide, Zr, and a rare earth metal is not restricted, Zr constitutes five to 50 atom, and rare earth metals other than Ce zero to 100 atom preferably five to 100 atom to 100 atoms of Ce so that it may become the atomic ratio of five to 30 atom. [0007] The effectiveness by the alumina or the heat-resistant oxide is maintaining a catalyst component in the high distribution condition, also after carrying out long duration use at the elevated temperature exceeding 800 degrees C. Although it can be used as a three way component catalyst also in itself [perovskite mold multiple oxide], the purification capacity over NOx is a little inferior compared with the purification capacity over HC or CO. Then, in order to raise the activity over NOx, little addition of the noble metals, such as palladium, was carried out. Noble metals are supported by the PUROBUSU kite mold multiple oxide up or the pan also on the alumina and the heat-resistant oxide. When the supported noble metals are supported with a deposit condition by high distribution on the alumina of high specific surface area which does not react on the other hand, or a heat-resistant oxide by dissolution and a deposit phenomenon happening on the perovskite mold multiple oxide which reacts, also at the elevated temperature exceeding 800 degrees C under an exhaust gas fluctuation ambient atmosphere, sintering of noble metals cannot break out easily and purification activity is maintained by altitude.

[0008] 1 - 80% of the weight of the catalyst whole quantity of the rate of the perovskite mold mureple oxide which is one of the catalyst components in this invention is desirable. If catalytic activity is low and increases more than 80 % of the weight conversely when fewer than 1 % of the weight, the effectiveness of an alumina or a heat-resistant oxide is hard coming to appear and is not desirable. The configuration of a perovskite mold multiple oxide, grain size, purity, specific surface area, etc. should just be in the

[0009] The noble metals which are other catalyst components use one sort chosen from from among Ru, Rh, Pd, Os(es), Ir(s), and Pt(s) of a platinum group, or two sorts or more. When Pd is used among these noble metals, an NOx purification property improves most. The amount of noble metals has 0.1 - 2 desirably good % of the weight 0.01 to 5% of the weight to the catalyst whole quantity. Even if improvement in NOx purification capacity is inadequate when there are few noble metals than 0.01 % of the weight, and it exceeds 5 % of the weight conversely, NOx purification capacity is saturated. These noble metals are used in the condition (a configuration, grain size, purity, specific surface area) of usually being used in the conventional three way component catalyst. Thus, the catalyst concerning this invention turns into a cheap three way component catalyst for exhaust gas purification which is durable also at the

[0010] What is necessary is to use the noble-metals salt water solution which prepared pH more greatly than 4 or less and 10, to make noble metals sink in or adsorb, to make it support with the process which makes noble metals support among the approaches of manufacturing the catalyst of this invention, and just to calcinate after desiccation. In the case of the approach of making pH of a noble-metals salt water solution four or less at the process which makes the noble metals live together As a water-soluble noblemetals salt, chlorides, such as PdCl2, PtCl2, and RuCl3.3H2O, Dinitro diamine salts of that a water solution indicates strong acid nature to be, such as nitrates, such as Pd (NO3)2, Ru (NO3)3, and Rh (NO3)3, Pd(NO2)2(NH3) 2, and Pt(NO2)2(NH3) 2, etc. are desirable. [0011] In the case of the approach of making pH of a noble-metals salt water solution larger than 10, and supporting noble metals Tetrapod amine palladium dichloride Pd(NH3)4Cl2 and tetra-amine palladium oxalate (NH3) (OH) Pd 4 [whether it prepares and uses so that aqueous ammonia and an acid may be added in basic water solutions, such as 2, and it may be set to pH>10 and] Nitrates, such as chlorides, such as PdCl2, PtCl2, and RuCl3.3H2O, and Pd (NO3)2, Ru (NO3)3, Rh (NO3)3, Or it prepares and uses so that aqueous ammonia may be added to aqueous acids, such as dinitro diamine salts, such as Pd(NO2)2(NH3) 2 and Pt(NO2)2(NH3) 2, and it may be set to pH>10.

[Effect of the Invention] Activity can be maintained without destroying the perovskite mold crystal structure also at the elevated temperature exceeding 800 degrees C, since the laminating of the 2nd layer containing a perovskite mold multiple oxide was carried out on the 1st layer containing the alumina supported with this invention on the surface or it added ZrO2 and noble metals, such as Pd, were made to live together.

[0013]

(Example 1) <u>Drawing 1</u> expresses the partial cross section of the catalyst bed formed on the cordierite honeycomb support base material 2. 4 [layer / 1st] is formed. on the support base material 2, the alumina processed by ZrO2 and heat-resistant Seria (Ce0.65Zr 0.30Y0.05) (O2 multiple oxide) lived together — on the 1st layer 4, the same heat-resistant Seria as the perovskite mold multiple oxide (La0.8Ce0.2) (Fe0.6Co0.4) O3 and the above lived together — 6 forms the 2nd layer — having — **** — the 1st layer 4 — and the 2nd layer of palladium 8 is supported by 6 as noble metals.

[0014] Next, how to manufacture the example of drawing 1 is explained.

Procedure 1 : The ion-exchange-water 50 weight section is added to the gamma-aluminum 2O3 powder 100 weight section of pretreatment marketing of an alumina, and is agitated and infiltrated into it. Next, the zirconium nitrate (ZrO 2-minute wt(s)[40.12] %) 49.9 weight section is dissolved in the ion-exchange-water 50 weight section, and it holds for 30 minutes and is made to agitate in addition to 20gamma-aluminum 3 powder which carried out water previously, and to adsorb at 40 degrees C. Then, it is made to dry in the oven which carried out the temperature up to 110 degrees C. After agitating well every 30 minutes and dispersing moisture, it is made to dry at 110 degrees C for 12 hours. After calcinating the dry powder at 600 degrees C in atmospheric air for 3 hours using an electric furnace, the mortar ground in magnitude of 180 micrometers or less, and 20aluminum3 powder which made the front face distribute detailed ZrO2 was obtained. The weight ratio of aluminum2O3 and ZrO2 was 10:2.

[0015] Procedure 2: The heat-resistant oxide which has used as support with the manufacture alumina and perovskite mold multiple oxide of heat-resistant oxide Commercial cerium oxide powder of high specific surface area (2/g CeO2 specific surface area of 130m) 99.9% of purity and TREO(all rare earth oxides)111.9g are prepared. To this, 147.9g (contained 25.0% of the weight by ZrO2 conversion in liquid density 1.51 and liquid) of oxy-zirconium-nitrate (ZrO2 (NO3)) water solutions, And 26.0g (contained 21.7% of the weight by 20Y3 conversion in liquid density 1.62 and liquid) of nitric-acid yttrium (Y(NO3) 3) water solutions was added, and it dried in 10-hour atmospheric air at 110 degrees C, having agitated well and mixing. Then, baking was performed at 600 degrees C in atmospheric air for 3 hours, and about 150g heat-resistant Seria (Ce0.65Zr 0.30Y0.05) O2 multiple-oxide) was obtained.

[0016] Procedure 3 : The preparation approach of manufacture approach perovskite mold multiple oxide (La0.8Ce0.2) (Fe0.6Co0.4) O3 powder of perovskite mold multiple oxide crystal powder is explained. 103.9g of lanthanum nitrates, 26.1g of cerium nitrates, 34.9g of cobalt nitrates, and 0.3l. of water solutions which dissolved 72.7g of iron nitrate in pure water were prepared. Next, 0.5l. of water solutions which dissolved 50g of sodium carbonates as a neutralization coprecipitater was prepared. The neutralization coprecipitater was dropped at the previous water solution, and the coprecipitate was obtained. The vacuum drying was carried out, after rinsing the coprecipitate enough and filtering it. This was ground after baking in 3-hour atmospheric air at 600 degrees C, and it calcinated in 3hour atmospheric air at 800 degrees C after that, and ground further, and the powder of O(Fe(La0.8Ce0.2)0.6Co0.4) 3 was created. [0017] Procedure 4 : The aluminum2O3 powder 100 weight section [finishing / ZrO2 processing] obtained in the support procedure 1 of an alumina, the heat-resistant Seria powder 50 weight section obtained in the procedure 2, the alumina sol (aluminum2O 3-minute wt(s)[10.23] %) 40 weight section, and the aluminium nitrate water-solution (what dissolved the aluminium nitrate 7 weight section in the pure-water 8 weight section) 15 weight section were mixed with the pole mill with the pure-water 97 weight section for 12 hours,

and the slurry was obtained. The excessive slurry was blown off and homogeneity was coated, after making this slurry flow into a cordierite honeycomb. After drying the honeycomb behind a slurry coat at 120 degrees C for 12 hours, in air, it calcinated for 1 hour and 250 degrees C of alumina support honeycombs were obtained. The amount of support containing an alumina of the 1st layer was 60 weight sections per honeycomb capacity of 11. This condition is in the condition with which an alumina [finishing / ZrO2 processing] and heat-resistant Seria coexisted on the support base material 2 of drawing 1 in which 4 [layer / 1st] was formed. [0018] Procedure 5: The perovskite mold multiple oxide powder 75 weight section obtained in the support procedure 3 of a perovskite mold multiple oxide, The heat-resistant Seria powder 15 weight section, the ceria sol (solid content 10wt%) 50 weight section (the solid content 5 weight sections) which were obtained in the procedure 2, And it mixed, while the ball mill ground the zirconia sol (solid content 30wt%) 3.3 weight section (solid content 1 weight section) with the pure-water 48.7 weight section for 12 hours so that total solids might become 50wt(s)%, and the slurry was obtained. The excessive slurry was blown off and homogeneity was coated, after making this slurry flow into the alumina support honeycomb obtained in the procedure 4. After drying the honeycomb behind this slurry making this slurry flow into the alumina support honeycomb-like sample which calcinates at 600 degrees C among air for 3 hours, and has the support layer (the 2nd layer 6) of a perovskite mold multiple oxide and the heat-resistant Seria coexistence on an alumina support were 90 weight sections per honeycomb capacity of 11.

were 90 weight sections per honeycomb capacity of 11.

[0019] Procedure 6: 38 weight sections measuring of the support palladium nitrate solution (Pd concentration 4.4wt%) of noble metals Pd was carried out so that it might become the 1.67 weight section by part for Pd, the ion-exchange-water 50 weight section was added, and it prepared to pH<2 (an actual measurement is pH=1.8). It was immersed, the honeycomb-like sample obtained in the procedure 5 in this palladium solution was held at 40 degrees C for 2 hours, and Pd was made to adsorb. Then, after making it dry at procedure 5 in this palladium solution was held at 40 degrees C in air for 3 hours, and the catalyst sample of drawing 1 was obtained.

120 degrees C for 12 hours, it calcinated at 600 degrees C in air for 3 hours, and the catalyst sample of drawing 1 was obtained.

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120 degrees C for 12 hours, at 600 degrees C in air for 3 hours, and the catalyst sample of drawing 1 was obtained.

120 degrees C for 12 hours, at 600 degre

[0021] Next, the manufacture approach of the example of drawing 2 is explained. Palladium is beforehand supported with this example to the perovskite mold multiple oxide powder obtained in the procedure 3 of an example 1. As the approach, 38 weight sections measuring of the palladium nitrate solution (Pd concentration 4.4wt%) was carried out so that it might become the 1.67 weight section by part for Pd, the ion-exchange-water 50 weight section was added, and it prepared to pH<2 (an actual measurement is pH=1.8). The perovskite mold multiple oxide powder 75 weight section and the pure-water 20 weight section which were obtained in the procedure 3 were added to this palladium nitrate solution, and it agitated enough, and held for 30 minutes at 40 degrees C. Then, after drying at 120 degrees C for 12 hours and calcinating at 600 degrees C among air for 3 hours, continuing churning, the agate mortar ground and a 180-micrometer mesh was passed. The palladium added to the perovskite mold multiple oxide powder 75 weight section is equivalent to 180-micrometer mesh was passed. The palladium added to the perovskite mold multiple oxide powder 75 weight section is equivalent to 167 weight section by part for a metal. After forming 4 [layer / 1st] in the support base material 2 like the procedure 4 of an example 1, in the process which forms the 2nd layer in the procedure 5 of an example 1, 10 [layer / 2nd] was formed using Pd addition perovskite mold multiple oxide powder which replaced with perovskite mold multiple oxide powder, and was obtained in the above-mentioned procedure, and the honeycomb-like sample of drawing 2 was obtained.

[0022] (Example 3) Drawing 3 expresses the 3rd example. The layer which made the alumina with which the 1st layer of ZrO2 processing is not made as 12, and heat-resistant Seria live together is formed on the support base material 2, and ZrO214 is supported by the surface. a perovskite mold multiple oxide and heat-resistant Seria were made to live together on 1st layer 12 — 6 forms the 2nd layer — having — the 1st — layer 12 — and the 2nd layer of the palladium 8 of noble metals is supported to 6.

2nd layer — having — the 1st — layer 12 — and the 2nd layer of the palladium 8 of noble metals is support base material 2 with the 1st layer [0023] The manufacture approach of the example of drawing 3 is explained. When coating the support base material 2 with the 1st layer procedure 4 of an example 1, it replaced with alumina powder [finishing / ZrO2 processing], and alumina support honeycomb in the support was obtained using 20gamma-aluminum 3 unsettled powder. Next, this alumina support honeycomb was immersed in the solution which added the pure-water 378 weight section to the oxy-zirconium-nitrate (ZrO2 (NO3)) water-solution (it is 25.0wt(s)% by solution which added the pure-water 378 weight section, and the whole quantity of a solution was made to stick to it. then, the 1st liquid density 1.51 and ZrO2 conversion) 72 weight section, and the whole quantity of a solution was made to stick to it. then, the 1st liquid density 1.51 and ZrO2 conversion) 72 weight section, and the whole quantity of a solution was made to stick to it. then, the 1st liquid density 1.51 and ZrO2 conversion) 72 weight section, and the whole quantity of a solution was made to stick to it. then, the 1st liquid density 1.51 and ZrO2 conversion) 72 weight section, and the whole quantity of a solution was made to stick to it. then, the 1st layer 12 top with which it is made to dry at 120 degrees C for 12 hours, it calcinates at 600 degrees C for 3 hours, and an alumina and heat-resistant Seria coexist — ZrO two-layer — the honeycomb-like sample

[0024] (Example 4) <u>Drawing 4</u> expresses the 4th example. 12 is the layer with which an alumina and heat-resistant Seria coexisted as well as <u>drawing 3</u>, and is supporting ZrO214 [layer / 1st] on the surface. 1st layer 12 top — the 2nd — as layer 10 — <u>drawing 2</u>— the same — the layer with which what supported palladium to perovskite mold multiple oxide powder, and heat-resistant Seria coexisted is formed. The method of manufacturing the example of <u>drawing 4</u> can form layers 12 and 14 by the same actuation as an example 3, and can carry them out by combining actuation of the 2nd-layer 10 formation of an example 2 on it. [0025] (Example 5) <u>Drawing 5</u> expresses the 5th example. 4 [layer / 1st] is the coexistence layer of the alumina processed [ZrO2]

[0025] (Example 5) <u>Drawing 5</u> expresses the 5th example. 4 [layer / 1st] is the coexistence layer of the alumina processed [ZrO2] and heat-resistant Seria which were formed on the support base material 2 as well as the example 1. a perovskite mold multiple oxide and heat-resistant Seria lived together on it — 6 [layer / 2nd] is formed. The 1st layer of palladium 8 is supported by 4. In the manufacture approach of the example of <u>drawing 1</u>, the example of <u>drawing 5</u> can be manufactured, if the 2nd layer of the formation sequence of 6 and support palladium 8 is replaced.

[0026] (Example 6) Drawing 6 expresses the 6th example. The structure of the 1st layer is the same with the example of drawing 3, and ZrO214 is supported on the coexistence layer 12 of the alumina with which ZrO2 processing is not made, and heat-resistant SERUA. The coexistence layer 6 of a perovskite mold multiple oxide and heat-resistant Seria is formed as well as the 2nd layer of drawing 5 on the 1st layer 12. The 1st layer of palladium 8 is supported by 12. The example of drawing 6 can be manufactured by performing the 1st layer of formation of 12 and 14 according to the example of drawing 3, and performing the 2nd layer of formation of

6 according to the example of <u>drawing 5</u> with support of palladium 8.

[0027] (Example 7) The 7th example removes the 1st layer of the 2nd layer of heat-resistant Seria from 6 with 4 in <u>drawing 1</u>. The 2nd layer is the formation procedure of 6, it can omit 4 and adding heat-resistant Seria, respectively, and the 1st layer of the example of drawing 7 can be realized by the production process of the 2nd layer by [of the example of <u>drawing 1</u>] making the amount of perovskite mold multiple oxide powder into 90 weight sections.

[0028] ((a) The example of a comparison) The example a of a comparison supports palladium in the coexistence layer of the alumina with which a perovskite mold multiple oxide, heat-resistant Seria, and ZrO2 processing are not made. The example a of a comparison can skip procedures 1 and 4 in the example 1, and can manufacture them by adding the alumina 60 weight section by which ZrO2 processing is not made in the procedure 5, making pure water into the 108.7 weight sections, and making the support layer of a perovskite mold multiple oxide, heat-resistant Seria, and alumina coexistence into the 180 weight sections per 11. of honeycombs. [0029] ((b) The example of a comparison) The example b of a comparison supports 2OPt-Rh/aluminum3 catalyst which is a catalyst for automobiles already put in practical use to cordierite honeycomb support. The Pt-Rh content was the 0.54 weight section. The catalyst specification of an example and the example of a comparison is shown in Table 1, and the measurement result of each catalytic activity is shown in Table 2. Table 2 shows 50% purification temperature after the first stage and a durability test.

[Table 1]

		第2番	貴金属	-
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福多2	t插例 2 2102处理A1203(40) (GeZrY)U2(20)		paf1.67] 第1,2層	
	[0%] «U (A 1 6 0) A# / O 2 - 1	(Lag. 8Ceo. 2) (Feg. 6Coo. 4) Os (75) (Cetty) Uz (15)		
5箱倒3	表施例3 A120g(40)上にZru2分取(Veziii) Zz	[15] (0(0.0.0) (3.0)	pd[1.67] 第2層のみ	
	(Celly) (Selly) (20]	(Lao. 8Ceo. 2) (Feo. 6Coo. 4) Ualia) (Ceril) Oz (19)		
医施例4	関係例 4 N203 (40) 上にて1022 M (2011)	[5] (Co7.V) (75)	Pd[1.67] 第1層のみ	
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	[10] LITO, C. O. D. C. C. LIV) 02 [20]	(Lao. 8Ceo. 2) (Feo. 6Coo. 4) Uation (CC.		
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100 44	(Ce2rY) 02 [50]			3
另數型	D M1203(100)			

[]内の数値は重量部を表わす。

[0031] [Table 2]

C)
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2
•
5
0
8
8
1

[0032] Measurement and the durability test of catalytic activity were performed as follows.

Activity was measured for each sample supported by the measurement honeycomb-like (number of cels 400-/inch 2) cordierite support (the diameter of 30mm, die length of 50mm) of catalytic activity by the following model gas. The inlet gas temperature to a catalyst shows gas temperature, it carries out a temperature up from a room temperature, and makes purification temperature temperature to which each of NO, CO, and HC (C3H6+C3H8) fell to 50% of initial concentration 50%.

[0033] Moreover, rich gas and lean gas were switched for every second, respectively. Space velocity (SV) of the gas stream which passes along a catalyst was made into 30,000-/time amount.

Rich gas Lean gas CO 2.6 % 0.7 % HC (C1 conversion concentration) 0.19% 0.19% H2 0.87% 0.23% CO2 8 % 8 % NO 0.17% 0.17% O2 0.65% 1.8 % H2O 10% 10 % N2 Remainder Remainder [0035] The rich gas and lean gas of the durability test above were switched every 5 seconds, it repeated at 900 degrees C for 30 minutes, the cycle of 30 minutes was repeated 15 times at 750 degrees C, and the durability test was performed. Catalytic activity was measured by the aforementioned approach also after the durability test. 50%, each catalyst by this invention has low purification temperature, and excels the example of a comparison in catalytic activity. Moreover, although LaAlO3 (JCPDS card No.31-0022) which the perovskite mold multiple oxide and alumina which are a catalyst component reacted, and was produced was detected in the example a of a comparison as a result of measurement by the X diffraction of the catalyst after a durability test, LaAlO3 was not detected from the measurement result of each example.

[0036] When CO and the NOX purification engine performance are raised and are further supported also in a lower layer by concentrating only on the maximum surface and supporting, HC purification engine performance of Pd improves. Especially when it supported only in a lower layer, HC purification engine performance improved. The perovskite mold multiple oxide and the alumina were divided into another layer, and were formed, the reaction of a perovskite mold multiple oxide and an alumina was prevented by making an alumina particle front face or an alumina layer top face distribute ZrO2 further, and it became clear that catalytic activity could maintain also at an elevated temperature.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the important section sectional view of the 1st example.

[Drawing 2] It is the important section sectional view of the 2nd example.

Drawing 3] It is the important section sectional view of the 3rd example.

Drawing 4] It is the important section sectional view of the 4th example.

Drawing 5] It is the important section sectional view of the 5th example.

[Drawing 6] It is the important section sectional view of the 6th example.

[Description of Notations]

2 Support Base Material

4 1st Layer with which Alumina Processed ZrO2 and Heat-resistant Seria Coexisted

6 2nd Layer with which Perovskite Mold Multiple Oxide and Heat-resistant Seria Coexisted

8 Supported Palladium

10 2nd Layer with which what Supported Palladium of Noble Metals to Perovskite Mold Multiple Oxide Powder, and Heat-resistant

Seria Coexisted 12 Layer with which Alumina Which is not Processed ZrO2 and Heat-resistant Seria Coexisted

14 ZrO Two-layer

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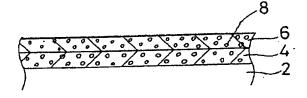
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(54) 【発明の名称】 排気ガス浄化用触媒

(57)【要約】

【目的】 ペロブスカイト型複合酸化物を触媒成分とし、アルミナと共存させることによって高温でも高い比表面積を維持できるようにするとともに、LaAl〇,の生成を抑えて触媒作用を維持させるようにする。

【構成】 担体基材 2 上には2 r O_2 で処理されたアルミナと耐熱セリアとが共存した第 1 層 4 が形成され、その第 1 層 4 上にはペロブスカイト型複合酸化物と耐熱セリアとが共存した第 2 層 6 が形成されており、第 1 層 4 及び第 2 層 6 には貴金属としてバラジウム 8 が担持されている。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 担体基材上に設けられ、少なくともアル ミナを含みZ r O₂を添加又は表層に担持した第1層 と、前記第1層上に設けられ一般式L $oldsymbol{ ext{n_1-x}}oldsymbol{ ext{A}}oldsymbol{ ext{x}}oldsymbol{ ext{MO}}$, (LnはCeを除く希土類金属、AはCe又はアルカリ 土類金属、Mは遷移金属で、いずれも1種又は2種以 上、0 < x < 1)で示されるペロブスカイト型構造の複 合酸化物を含む第2層とを備え、前記第1層と第2層の 少なくともいずれかに貴金属が担持されている排気ガス 净化用触媒。

前記第1層と第2層の少なくとも一方に 【請求項2】 はCe及びZr、又はさらにCe以外の希土類金属を含 む、少なくとも一部が複合酸化物又は固溶体となってい る耐熱性酸化物が共存している請求項1に記載の排気ガ ス浄化用触媒。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は800℃より高温で用い ても一酸化炭素(CO)、炭化水素(HC)及び酸化窒 素(NOx)の浄化能力に優れた排気ガス浄化用三元触 20 媒に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】希土類金属、アルカリ土類金属及び遷移 金属から構成されるペロブスカイト型構造を有する複合 酸化物は、CO、HC及びNOxを浄化する安価な排気 ガス浄化用三元触媒として実用化が期待されている(特 開昭59-87046号公報、特開昭60-82138 号公報参照)。しかし、ペロブスカイト型複合酸化物触 媒は800℃以下で使用するのを目的としており、自動 車排ガス用触媒のように900℃以上の髙温域において 30 高い触媒活性を必要とし、かつ高温での耐久性も満足す る必要がある場合には、十分な触媒とはいえない。すな わち、ベロブスカイト型複合酸化物は、900℃以上の 髙温で使用すると焼結して有効表面積が減少し、触媒活 性が著しく低下する。

【0003】また、ペロブスカイト型複合酸化物はC O、HCの浄化能力は優れているが、NOxの浄化能力 がやや劣っており、自動車排ガス用の三元触媒として実 用に供するには十分ではない。そこで、NOx浄化能力 を改善するために、ペロブスカイト型複合酸化物に貴金 属を共存させればよいことが知られている。一方、アル ミナ(酸化アルミニウム;A1,О,)は900℃以上の 髙温においても高い比表面積を維持することのできる優 れたウォッシュコート材料として知られており、貴金属 触媒では広く用いられている。そこで、ベロブスカイト 型複合酸化物触媒を900℃以上というような高温度で 長時間用いることのできる三元触媒とするために、アル ミナと共存させ、貴金属を添加することが考えられる。 [0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】ペロブスカイト型複合 50 浄化活性が高度に維持される。

酸化物をアルミナと共存させた場合、自動車排気ガス中 や大気中で800℃程度の高温で使用していると、ペロ ブスカイト構造の組成中のLaがアルミナと反応してL aAl〇,を生成することが判明した。このLaAl〇, は触媒活性を持たず、これが生成することによって触媒 作用の優れたペロブスカイト型結晶構造が破壊される問 題が生じる。そこで、本発明はペロブスカイト型複合酸 化物を触媒成分とし、アルミナと共存させることによっ て髙温でも高い比表面積を維持できるようにするととも

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10 に、LaAlO,の生成を抑えて触媒作用を維持させる ようにした触媒を提供することを目的とするものであ

[0005]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明の排気ガス浄化用 触媒は、担体基材上に設けられ、少なくともアルミナを 含みZrO,を添加又は表層に担持した第1層と、その 第1層上に設けられ一般式 Ln_1 -xAxMO, (Lnは Ceを除く希土類金属、AはCe又はアルカリ土類金 属、Mは遷移金属で、いずれも1種又は2種以上、0 < x<1)で示されるペロブスカイト型構造の複合酸化物 を含む第2層とを備え、第1層と第2層の少なくともい ずれかに貴金属が担持されている。好ましい態様では、 第1層と第2層の少なくとも一方にはC e 及びZ r 、又 はさらにCe以外の希土類金属を含む、少なくとも一部 が複合酸化物又は固溶体となっている耐熱性酸化物が共 存している。

【0006】アルミナや耐熱性酸化物は一般に触媒成分 の担体として用いられているのと同様の状態(形状、粒 度、純度、比表面積)で用いればよい。 例えば、比表面 積は触媒成分を高分散状態に保持するため、20 m²/ g以上が望ましい。耐熱性酸化物中のCe、Zr、希土 類金属の比率は特に制限されないが、Ceの100原子 に対してZrは5~100原子、好ましくは5~50原 子、Ce以外の希土類金属は0~100原子、好ましく は5~30原子の原子比となるように構成する。

[0007]アルミナや耐熱性酸化物による効果は、8 00℃を越える髙温で長時間使用した後でも触媒成分を 髙分散状態に維持することである。ペロブスカイト型複 合酸化物それ自体も三元触媒として使用できるが、NO xに対する浄化能力がHCやCOに対する浄化能力に比 べてやや劣っている。そこで、NOxに対する活性を髙 めるためにバラジウムなどの貴金属を少量添加した。貴 金属はプロブスカイト型複合酸化物上、又はさらにアル ミナ上や耐熱性酸化物上にも担持されている。担持され た貴金属は反応するペロブスカイト型複合酸化物上では 固溶及び析出現象が起とり、一方、反応しない高比表面 積のアルミナや耐熱性酸化物上では析出状態で高分散に 担持されることにより、排気ガス変動雰囲気下における 800℃を越える髙温でも貴金属の焼結が起きにくく、

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【0008】本発明における触媒成分の1つであるペロ ブスカイト型複合酸化物の割合は触媒全量の1~80重 量%が望ましい。1重量%より少ない場合は触媒活性が 低く、逆に80重量%より多くなるとアルミナや耐熱性 酸化物の効果が現われにくくなり好ましくない。ペロブ スカイト型複合酸化物の形状、粒度、純度、比表面積な どは触媒成分として通常用いられる状態であればよい。 【0009】他の触媒成分である貴金属は白金族のR u、Rh、Pd、Os、Ir及びPtのうちから選ばれ た1種又は2種以上を用いる。これらの貴金属のうちP d を用いた場合にNOx浄化特性が最も向上する。貴金 属の量は触媒全量に対し0.01~5重量%、望ましく は0.1~2重量%がよい。貴金属が0.01重量%よ り少ない場合はNOx浄化能力の向上が不十分であり、 逆に5重量%を越えてもNOx浄化能力が飽和する。と れら貴金属は従来の三元触媒において通常用いられてい る状態(形状、粒度、純度、比表面積)で用いる。との ように、本発明にかかる触媒は、800℃を越える髙温 でも耐久性のある安価な排気ガス浄化用三元触媒とな

【0010】本発明の触媒を製造する方法のうち、貴金属を担持させる工程ではpHを4以下又は10より大きく調製した貴金属塩水溶液を用いて貴金属を含浸又は吸着させて担持させ、乾燥後に焼成すればよい。その貴金属を共存させる工程で、貴金属塩水溶液のpHを4以下とする方法の場合は、水溶性貴金属塩としてはPdC12、PtC12、RuC13・3H2Oなどの塩化物、Pd(NO3)2、Ru(NO3)3、Rh(NO3)3などの硝酸塩、Pd(NO3)2(NH3)2、Pt(NO3)2(NH3)2などのシニトロシアミン塩など、水溶液が強酸性を示すものが好30ましい。

【0011】 貴金属塩水溶液のpHを10より大きくして貴金属を担持する方法の場合は、テトラアミンパラジウムジクロライドPd(NH,),(Cl,やテトラアミンパラジウム水酸塩Pd(NH,),(OH),などの塩基性水溶液にアンモニア水や酸を添加してpH>10になるように調製して用いるか、PdCl,、PtCl,、RuCl,3H,Oなどの塩化物、Pd(NO,), Ru(NO,), Rh(NO,),などの硝酸塩、又はPd(NO,),(NH,), Pt(NO,),(NH,),などのジニトロジアミン塩などの酸性水溶液にアンモニア水を添加してpH>10になるように調製して用いる。

[0012]

【発明の効果】本発明ではZrO、を添加した又は表層 に担持したアルミナを含む第1層上にペロブスカイト型 複合酸化物を含む第2層を積層し、Pdなどの貴金属を 共存させたので、800℃を越える高温でもペロブスカ イト型結晶構造が破壊されることなく、活性を維持する ことができる。

[0013]

【実施例】

(実施例1)図1はコージェライトハニカム担体基材2上に形成された触媒層の部分断面を表わしたものである。担体基材2上にはZrOzで処理されたアルミナと耐熱セリア((Ceo.s,Zro.s,Yo.o,)Oz複合酸化物)が共存した第1層4が形成され、その第1層4上にはペロブスカイト型複合酸化物(Lao.oCeo.z)(Feo.oCoo.d)Ozと前記と同じ耐熱セリアが共存した第2層6が形成されており、第1層4及び第2層6には貴金属としてバラジウム8が担持されている。

【0014】次に、図1の実施例を製造する方法について説明する。

手順1 : アルミナの前処理

[0015] 手順2 : 耐熱性酸化物の製造アルミナやペロブスカイト型複合酸化物とともに担体として用いることのある耐熱性酸化物は、市販の高比表面積の酸化セリウム粉末 (CeO,比表面積130㎡/g、純度99.9%/TREO(全希土類酸化物))111.9gを用意し、これにオキシ硝酸ジルコニウム(ZrO(NO,),)水溶液(液比重1.51、液中にZrO,換算で25.0重量%含まれる)147.9g、及び硝酸イットリウム(Y(NO,),)水溶液(液比重1.62、液中にY,O,換算で21.7重量%含まれる)26.0gを加え、よく撹拌して混合しながら110℃で10時間大気中で乾燥した。その後、大気中で600℃10時間大気中で乾燥した。その後、大気中で600℃で3時間焼成を行ない、耐熱セリア{(Ce。。,Zr。.30Y。。。,)O,複合酸化物}を約150g得た。

結晶粉末の製造方法
ペロブスカイト型複合酸化物(La。。Ce。、)(Fe。。Co。、)()分粉末の調製方法を説明する。硝酸ランタン103.9g、硝酸セリウム26.1g、硝酸コバルト34.9g、硝酸鉄72.7gを純水に溶解した水溶液0.3リットルを用意した。次に、中和共沈剤として炭酸ナトリウム50gを溶解した水溶液0.5リットルを用意した。中和共沈剤を先の水溶液に滴下し、共沈物を得た。その共沈物を十分水洗し、濾過した後、真空乾燥し

50 た。これを600℃で3時間大気中で焼成後、粉砕し、

その後、800°Cで3時間大気中で焼成を行ない、さら に粉砕し、(La,,,Ce,,,)(Fe,,,Co,,,)O,の粉 末を作成した。

【0017】手順4 : アルミナの担持手順1で得たZrO。処理済みのAl。O,粉末100重量部、手順2で得た耐熱セリア粉末50重量部、アルミナソル(Al。O,分10.23wt%)40重量部、及び硝酸アルミニウム水溶液(硝酸アルミニウム7重量部を純水8重量部に溶解したもの)15重量部を純水97重量部とともにボールミルにて12時間混合し、スラリーを得た。このスラリーをコージェライトハニカムに流入させた後、余剰のスラリーを吹き払い、均一にコーディングした。スラリーコート後のハニカムを120℃で12時間乾燥した後、空気中で250℃、1時間焼成してアルミナ担持ハニカムを得た。アルミナを含む第1層の担持量はハニカム容量1リットル当り60重量部であった。この状態は図1の担体基材2上にZrO。処理済

した状態である。 【0018】<u>手順5</u> : ベロブスカイト型複合酸化物 の担持

みのアルミナと耐熱セリアとが共存した第1層4を形成

手順3で得たペロブスカイト型複合酸化物粉末75重量 部、手順2で得た耐熱セリア粉末15重量部、セリアゾ ル(固形分10wt%)50重量部(固形分では5重量 部)、及びジルコニアゾル(固形分30wt%)3.3 重量部 (固形分では1重量部) を、全固形分が50 w t %となるように純水48.7重量部とともにボールミル により12時間粉砕しながら混合してスラリーを得た。 このスラリーを手順4で得たアルミナ担体ハニカムに流 入させた後、余剰のスラリーを吹き払い、均一にコーテ ィングした。とのスラリーコート後のハニカムを120 °Cで12時間乾燥させた後、空気中600°Cで3時間焼 成してアルミナ担体層(第1層4)の上にペロブスカイ ト型複合酸化物と耐熱セリア共存の担持層(第2層6) を有するハニカム状サンブルを得た。 ペロブスカイト型 複合酸化物と耐熱セリア共存の担持層はハニカム容量 1 リットル当り90重量部であった。

【0019】 <u>手順6</u> : 貴金属Pdの担持 硝酸パラジウム溶液(Pd濃度4.4 wt%)をPd分 で1.67重量部となるように38重量部計量し、イオ ン交換水50重量部を加え、pH<2(実測値はpH= 1.8) に調製した。このパラジウム溶液に手順5で得 たハニカム状サンブルを浸漬し、40℃で2時間保持し てPdを吸着させた。その後、120℃で12時間乾燥 させた後、空気中で600℃で3時間焼成し、図1の触 複試料を得た。

【0020】(実施例2)図2は第2の実施例を表わす。図1の実施例と比較すると、コージェライトハニカム担体基材2上のZrOz処理済みアルミナと耐熱セリアとが共存した第1層4上の第2層10が、ペプスカイ

ト型複合酸化物粉末に貴金属のパラジウム8を担持した ものと耐熱セリアとが共存したものからなる点で相違し ている。

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【0021】次に、図2の実施例の製造方法について説 明する。この実施例では実施例1の手順3で得たペロブ スカイト型複合酸化物粉末に予めパラジウムを担持す る。その方法としては、硝酸パラジウム溶液(Р d 濃度 4 .4 w t %) を P d 分で 1 .6 7 重量部となるように 3 8 重量部計量し、イオン交換水5 0 重量部を加え、p H <2 (実測値はpH=1.8) に調製した。この硝酸バ ラジウム溶液に手順3で得たペロブスカイト型複合酸化 物粉末75重量部と純水20重量部とを加えて十分撹拌 し、40℃で30分間保持した。その後、撹拌を続けな がら120℃で12時間乾燥し、空気中600℃で3時 間焼成した後、めのう乳鉢で粉砕し、180μmのメッ シュを通過させた。ペロブスカイト型複合酸化物粉末7 5重量部に対し添加したパラジウムは金属分で1.67 重量部に相当する。実施例1の手順4と同様に担体基材 2に第1層4を形成した後、実施例1の手順5で第2層 を形成する工程において、ペロブスカイト型複合酸化物 粉末に代えて上記の手順で得たPd添加ペロブスカイト 型複合酸化物粉末を用いて第2層10を形成し、図2の ハニカム状サンプルを得た。

【0022】(実施例3)図3は第3の実施例を表わしたものである。担体基材2上に第1層12としてZrO 2処理がなされていないアルミナと耐熱セリアとを共存させた層が形成され、その表層にZrO、14が担持されている。第1層12上にベロブスカイト型複合酸化物と耐熱セリアとを共存させた第2層6が形成され、第1層12及び第2層6に貴金属のバラジウム8を担持している。

【0023】図3の実施例の製造方法について説明する。実施例1の手順4で担体基材2に第1層をコーティングする際、ZrO₂処理済みのアルミナ粉末に代えて未処理のγ-A1₂O₃粉末を用いてアルミナ担持ハニカム担体を得た。次に、オキシ硝酸ジルコニウム(ZrO(NO₃)₂)水溶液(液比重1.51、ZrO₂換算で25.0 wt%)72重量部に純水378重量部を加えた溶液に、このアルミナ担持ハニカムを浸漬し、溶液の全型を吸着させた。その後、120℃で12時間乾燥させ、600℃で3時間焼成してアルミナと耐熱セリアが共存する第1層12上にZrO₂層14を形成したハニカム状サンブルを得た。このハニカム状サンブルを用いて、実施例1の手順5及び手順6を順次施して、図3の触媒試料を得た。

[0024] (実施例4) 図4は第4の実施例を表わしたものである。第1層12は図3と同じくアルミナと耐熱セリアが共存した層であり、その表層にZrO,14を担持している。第1層12上に第2層10として図2と同じ、ペロブスカイト型複合酸化物粉末にバラジウム

を担持したものと耐熱セリアとが共存した層が形成され ている。図4の実施例を製造する方法は、層12.14 の形成を実施例3と同じ操作により行ない、その上に実 施例2の第2層10形成の操作を組み合わせることによ って実施することができる。

【0025】(実施例5)図5は第5の実施例を表わし たものである。第1層4は実施例1と同じく担体基材2 上に形成された Zr O 2処理済みアルミナと耐熱セリア との共存層である。その上にペロブスカイト型複合酸化 物と耐熱セリアの共存した第2層6が形成されている。 第1層4にはバラジウム8が担持されている。図5の実 施例は、図1の実施例の製造方法において、第2層6と 担持バラジウム8の形成順序を入れ換えれば製造すると とができる。

【0026】(実施例6)図6は第6の実施例を表わし たものである。第1層の構造は図3の実施例と同じく、 ZrO₂処理がなされていないアルミナと耐熱セルアと の共存層 1 2 上に Z r Oz 1 4 が担持されたものであ る。その第1層12上に図5の第2層と同じく、ペロブ スカイト型複合酸化物と耐熱セリアとの共存層6が形成 20 されている。第1層12にはバラジウム8が担持されて いる。図6の実施例は、第1層12,14の形成を図3 の実施例に従って行ない、バラジウム8の担持と第2層 6の形成を図5の実施例に従って行なうことにより製造 することができる。

【0027】(実施例7)第7の実施例は、図1におい て第1層4と第2層6とから耐熱セリアを除いたもので ある。図7の実施例は、図1の実施例の第1層4及び第

2層6の形成手順で、それぞれ耐熱セリアを添加するの を省略し、第2層の製造工程ではペロブスカイト型複合 酸化物粉末量を90重量部とすることによって実現する

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ことができる。

【0028】 (比較例a) 比較例aは、ペロブスカイト 型複合酸化物、耐熱セリア及びΖ r ○ ,処理がなされて 10 いないアルミナの共存層にバラジウムを担持したもので ある。比較例aは、実施例1で手順1,4を省き、手順 5 において Z r O, 処理がなされていないアルミナ60 重量部を加え、純水を108.7重量部とし、ペロブス カイト型複合酸化物、耐熱セリア及びアルミナ共存の担 持層をハニカム1リットル当り180重量部とすること により製造することができる。

【0029】(比較例b)比較例bはすでに実用化され ている自動車用触媒であるPt-Rh/Al,O,触媒を コージェライトハニカム担体に担持したものである。 P t-Rh含有量は0.54重量部であった。実施例及び 比較例の触媒仕様を表1に示し、それぞれの触媒活性の 測定結果を表2に示す。表2は初期及び耐久試験後の5 0%浄化温度を示したものである。

[0030]

【表1】

		無2層	貴金屬	9
	第1層		20 c + 344 (200 1)	
	[80] (002.0) [80]	(Lao.gCeo.2) (Peo.cCoo.4)0s[75] (CeZrY)02[15] Pd[1.67] 男1, A個	P4(1.67) 現1, 2個	-
福匈1	施例 1 2:02处埋A1203(40)(Cetify 2:22)	(LeZrY)O ₂ [15] Pd[1.67] 第2層のみ	Pd(1.67) 第2層のみ	
柘例 2	TrO2 2102処理A 208[40] (Ce21V)02[20]	(Lag. 8 ceo. 2) (reo. 6000. 4) 03 (12)	4	_
		(Lao. 8Ceo. 2) (Feo. 6Coo. 4) Os[75] (CeZrY) Oz[15] Pd[1.67] 第1, Z相	Pd[1.67] 男1,2個	
福室3	[施例3 A120a(40)上に上い2万版 (Veril) 21	[51] (((4.7.4)) (3.7) (4.7)	Pd[1.67] 第2層のみ	
権国人	A1.0.(40)上にZ102分散 (CeZrY)02[20]	A 1.0. (40] 上に2102分散 (Ce217)02[20] (Lao. 8Ceo. 2) (Feo. 6Coo. 4) U3に3」 (VC: 1.0を1.0を1.0と)		\top
EA sac	(00) 044 9 97 97	(13c, o.Cen. 2) (Req. 6Coo. 4) O3[75] (CeZrY) O2[15] Pd(1.67] 第1 層のみ	Pd(1.67] 第1層のか	, 1
E施例 5	g施例5 2102处理Al 203 [40] (Ce411) 02(20)		0.171 67] 年1 曜の名	
	[03]·()·()·()·()·()·()·()·()·()·()·()·()·()·	(Lao.sCeo.2) (Feo.eCoo.4) 03(75) (CeZrY)02(15) rail.oij 対 1.75	rall.oij marim	
z拖例 6	5 A1203 (40) E1-210275 EX (VELLY) 25-25	(00)	Pd[1.67] 第1,2層	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	## 1 7.0.40 個 1.0. [40] (Ce2rY) 02[20]	(Lao. 8Ceo. 2) (Feo. 6Coo. 4) U3 L9UJ		1
1 FARE	202 1122 12017		Pd(1.67)	
と神外師	1 (Feb. 6Coo. 4) 03 (75) (CeZrY) U2 (13)	[75] (CeZrY)U2(13)		1
CEXP1.	n:203.000		Pt-Rh [0.54]	
北較例	比較的 b A120s[100] (Ce2rY)02[50]			1

[]内の数値は重量部を表わす。

【表2】

[0031]

ш.	

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	初期50%浄化温度(℃)		耐久後50%浄化温度(℃)			
	СО	нс	NOx	co	нс	NOx
実施例1	160	161	162	228	233	221
実施例2	156	162	160	225	238	216
実施例3	161	168	167	231	241	222
実施例 4	155	167	168	224	234	219
実施例4	163	171	164	227	239	2 2 6
実施例 4	166	176	166	230	2 4 4	220
実施例 4	172	186	170	241	272	238
比較例 2	175	201	197	283	284	268
比較例	192	207	197	285	298	281

【0032】触媒活性の測定と耐久試験は以下のように 行なった。

触媒活性の測定

ハニカム状(セル数400/inch²)コージェライト担 体 (直径30mm、長さ50mm) に担持されたそれぞ れの試料を下記のモデルガスにて活性を測定した。ガス 温度は触媒への入口ガス温度で示し、室温から昇温し、*

	リッナカム
co	2.6 %
HC(C,換算濃度)	0.19%
H ₂	0.87%
CO2	8 %
NO	0.17%
O ₂	0.65%
H, O	10 %
N,	残部
•	

【0035】耐久試験

上記のリッチガスとリーンガスを5秒毎に切り換えて9 00℃で30分、750℃で30分のサイクルを15回 繰り返して耐久試験を行なった。耐久試験後にも前記の 方法で触媒活性を測定した。本発明による触媒はいずれ も比較例よりも50%浄化温度が低く、触媒活性に優れ ている。また、耐久試験後の触媒のX線回折による測定 の結果、比較例aでは触媒成分であるペロブスカイト型 複合酸化物とアルミナが反応して生じたLaA1O 』(JCPDSカードNo. 31-0022) が検出さ れたが、各実施例の測定結果からはLaAlO』は検出 されなかった。

【0036】Pdは最表層のみに集中して担持すること 50

*NO、CO、HC (C,H,+C,H,) のそれぞれが初期 濃度の50%に低下した温度を50%浄化温度とする。 [0033]また、リッチガスとリーンガスはそれぞれ 1 秒毎に切り換えた。触媒を通るガス流の空間速度(S V) は30,000/時間とした。

[0034]

リーン	ガス
0.7	%
0.19	%
0.23	3%
8	%
0.17	7 %
1.8	%
10	%
残部	3

によりCOとNOX浄化性能を高め、さらに下層にも担 持した場合にはHC浄化性能が向上する。下層のみに担 持した場合は特にHC浄化性能が向上した。ペロブスカ イト型複合酸化物とアルミナを別の層に分けて形成し、 さらにアルミナ粒子表面又はアルミナ層上面にZrO₂ を分散させることによってペロブスカイト型複合酸化物 とアルミナとの反応を防止し、触媒活性が高温でも維持 できることが判明した。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】第1の実施例の要部断面図である。

【図2】第2の実施例の要部断面図である。

【図3】第3の実施例の要部断面図である。

【図4】第4の実施例の要部断面図である。

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【図5】第5の実施例の要部断面図である。

【図6】第6の実施例の要部断面図である。

【符号の説明】

担体基材

ZrOz処理されたアルミナと耐熱セリアとが 共存した第1層

ペロブスカイト型複合酸化物と耐熱セリアとが 共存した第2層

担持されたパラジウム * 8

ペロブスカイト型複合酸化物粉末に貴金属の 10 パラジウムを担持したものと耐熱セリアとが共存した第

2層

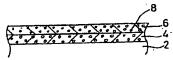
ZrO₂処理されていないアルミナと耐熱セ 12 リアとが共存した層

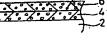
ZrOz層 14

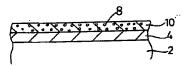
【図1】

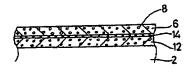
【図2】

[図3]





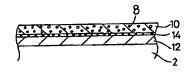


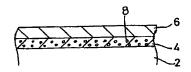


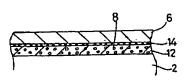
【図4】

【図5】

【図6】







フロントページの続き

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